The Thirty-Eighth Anniversary Exercises of the Indianapolis Asylum.

A Report That Appeals to the Charitable in Showing the Excellent Results of the Institution-Addresses and Music.

The meeting held at Plymouth Church, last night, in the interest of the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, was very largely attended, every available seat being taken, while the aisles were crowded with chairs. Special seats were arranged on the rostrum, and all the little children at the Asylum were present, under the direction of the matron and an assistant. They presented a neat and attractive appearance in their uniform. The services of the evening were begun with the recitation of the Lord's prayer by the children, led by Dr. Jenckes, after which Mayor Denny delivered a short address. He thanked the audience for coming out to the meeting and for the interest the people displayed. He said that this was the thirtyeighth annual meeting in the behalf of the Asylum, and it showed that general interest in the institution was growing. At the conclusion of Mayor Denny's address the children sang "A Little Talk with Jesus"-a beautiful little song, which they rendered in good style. They then resited a chapter from the Bible in concert. After this the report of Mrs. John A. Brad-

shaw, president of the asylum, was read. In it she said that on May 1, 1887, there were eighty-seven children in the Asylum, 151 were received during the year, 238 were cared for, sixty were placed in permanent homes, sixty were taken by parents and friends, sixteen (all infants but two) died, three were placed in the Blind Asylum, one in the Reform School for boys, and three (boys) ran away, leaving eighty-seven in the Asylum May 1, 1888. The mortality among the infants in the care of the asylum has been a question of very grave importance for many years. Every attention that loving solicitude and motherly instinct could teach was paid these deserted and helpless ones, but exposure and inherited disease carried them off.

The infant work at the City Hospital was esblished for the express purpose of giving these little ones better care. Children at the asylum are now taken to the hospital, and are cared for by the school of trained nurses, supervised by a committee from the asylum's board of managers. When the children are two years old they are returned to the asylum. This infant ward, with its little white beds, chairs and tables, is made such an attractive place that all visitors pronounce it a charming success. Eight philan-thropic ladies and gentlemen pay each \$25 a year for the support of these beds. Sixteen babies, without crowding, can be thus cared for. Since September last, when this ward was opened, nineteen babies have been received. Eight have been placed in permanent homes and three have died, one of whom had been in

the ward less than twenty-four hours.

Mrs. L. B. Wishard has for six years been the matron of the asylum. "We trust and hope," Mrs. Bradshaw continued, "that she may be spared to us many years to come. The children manifest heartfelt love for her, and she is kind, faithful and efficient in all her duties. Much attention is given to Christian and moral inattention is given to Christian and moral in-struction. We have been surprised at the close attention given to the Sunday-school lessons and at the knowledge acquired by these lessons so faithfully rehearsed to them by their laved matron. Every Sabbath morning the Sunday-school is conducted by Mr. Hoffman, and re-viewed once a month by Mr. George Sullivan. We are thankful to these Christian gentlemen for their kind labors."

Continuing, Mrs. Bradshaw said: An hour and a half of each week-day evenings the larger boys and girls are employed in sewing carpet-rage, piecing quitts, hemming pocket-handker-chiets, or in other work of that kind, while some one reads from an interesting and instructive book. The children look forward to this time with a great deal of pleasure, and many yards of beautiful carpet on the asylum's floors are a re-puls of this profitable hour. The health of the children has been comparatively good during the past year. The managers are greatly in-debted for this to the untiring and unceasing care of the efficient corps of physicians who have attended them. During the year the managers have received many useful and beautiful gifts for which they are deeply grateful.

As the time passes by, men and women who have been reared within the Home write or

come to inquire about their antecedents. They speak with affectionate interest of their former home and playmates who were with them there. The managers have visited many of the homes procured for the children, some of them more than once, and five who have homes out of the city. They have sent children to homes in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Florida and to all points of Indiana, and one of the girls went, last November, to California. It is difficult to know what these homes are like unless they are visited. When it is found that the right child has been placed in the right home the managers are truly gratified. The transplanting of infants into new homes has been, haps, the most satisfactory. The managers have seen in a short time the attachment become so strong that nothing but death can sever it.

Many examples have occurred in the past that are worthy of record. Two of the following are striking: Two beautiful little girls, one nine and the other twelve months of age, were brought to the asylum. Two parties who had made applications for children were notified, and very soon the children were transferred to their homes. They are now surrounded with all that love and affection can suggest to make them happy by their adopted parents. One of them, rather a delicate child, was taken to a cooler climate during the heated term of last summer, and watched with the fondness an own parent shows. Both of these children are blessed with good homes. But the of those mothers in giving up their children was pitiful.

One mother said: "I do trust you to get a good home for my little Mamie. I cannot support her, therefore must give her up. But it is so hard; sometimes I find myself at night walking round the room, trying to find her, and awake to the bitter truth that she is gone. I go back to bed and cry myself to sleep." The mother of the other little one said: "If I could only keep my baby, I would take her home, face the world and asknowledge my shame. But my mother and acknowledge my shame. But my mother is not willing that my younger sister shall be dis-graced by my sin. If I could only have a pict-ure, I would be so content." When told that her adopted parents thought best not to give her

the photograph, she turned away, saying: "I can only pray for her now." Many sad and also many bright recitals might be given. In conclusion Mrs. Bradshaw said that much had been done but there was still a broad field for work; that the asylum must yet depend largely on the generosity of the public. She said:
"We earnestly hope that our triends will not weary of well doing, but will continue to encourage us in the work this coming year. Our home is not yet paid for. We are still struggling with this debt which hangs over our heads. We must clear the clouds away. By your aid, your interest and your sympathy will you enable us to continue this work! Do you not by your contributions want to have a personal in-terest in this?" She reported that the following officers had been chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. John A. Bradshaw.
Vice-presidents—Mrs. John Love, Mrs. Amelia B.
Mansur, Mrs. Henry Coburn.
Treasurer—Mrs. Frederick Baggs.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Graham Wells.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John C. Wright.
School Committee—Mrs. Levi Ritter, Mrs. G. W.
Moore, Mrs. Franklin Landers and Mrs. Henry

Clothing Committee-Mrs. Wm. Mansur and Mrs. Thomas Bassett.

Building Committee—Mrs. L. S. Ayres.

Dr. M. L. Haines followed Mrs. Bradshaw with a short address. He said that he was concious that the audience would rather hear from the children than from him, but he was delighted to have the privilege of saying a few words. A little boy once had a severe pain in some part of his body, and he described his sensation to his his mother as feeling like a part of him was dead. Surely this audience must feel entirely dead if it is not touched by what it sees and has beard here this evening. Jean Paul Richter said he loved God and little children. George McDonald said: "He who does not love little children has comething wrong with his nature."

Christ taught us to love these little once, especially for what they may be. Who can estimate the possibilities that are in these little breasts when developed secording to the principles which Christ taught? None of the heathen religious made anything of children. In Mohammedism and Confucianism there is no place for them. The religion of Christ is the only one that recognized the little ena. He placed before us a little child as the symbol of His kingdom and put His religion in their hands. The speaker said he had rend of an orphan asylum in Germany where a seat was recoved at the table all the time where a seat was recoved at the table all the time where the shildren assembled to eat their meals. It was left for the invisible spirit of God to come and sit with them while they dined together. One strongled up to the deer in the midst of their edism and Confucianism

evening meal, and was taken in and placed in the chair. "Oh," said a little boy, "I see. God has sent His little boy to take His place. He couldn't come to-night. There is a deep truth in that story. God has sent these little ones to take His place, to open up hearts to His blessed work. There is no better work that can be done for God's kingdom than caring for children. When a cannon is discharged the iron walls six or eight feet long give the direction of the missile for miles. That is what the managers of this asylum are doing. They are managers of this asylum are doing. They are giving to immortal souls their direction which will carry them through all eternity. These children are in the plastic period, impressions can and are being made that will last them through all eternity. How important then is it all, and how ought we to commend and support it. In conclusion Mr. Haines exhorted the audience to give liberally as the object was one so worthy. At the conclusion of his address there were several short declamations and songs by the children, all of which were rendered very beautifully, and in some cases

very touchingly.

Mrs. Frederick Baggs, the treasurer, then submitted her report, showing that the receipts for the year were, including a balance of \$799.65, \$10,182.84; the expenditures, \$9,904.44; balance, \$278.41. Bills are due June 1, however, for \$600, making the asylum in dept therefore,

An address by the Rev. Osear C. McCulloch came next. He said that two families in his congregation felt especially kind toward the Orphans' Home because they had taken two of the little ones into their own homes who were as dear to them as their own children. He thought that the word asylum covered up much that was beautiful in its application to the orphan's home. The word was an old one and meant primarily a place of refuge.

a haven of rest. This was
not the main thing in this case. For himself he dwelt longest on the fact that sixty homes had been secured. This, in his judgment, was the most beautiful part of the service—the finding of home for these children. They would go into childless homes, and homes where God had take loving children away, there to take the place of the ones that were lost. This is the beautiful part of the whole work. There had been a considerable growth in charity in the world's history. It was first to alleviate, now it is to prevent. It is now child-saving work. not the mere alleviation of misery and distress. It is a new field of work, and the most beautiful and beneficient of all that has been tried. If I were to begin my work over here in Indianapolis," he said, "I would commence with the small children. It is the most hopeful, the most profitable labor in the charitable field." Mr. McCulloch then referred to the two great subjects which artists never tire of presenting-the peni-tent Magdalene and the Child Christ in His mother's arms. These had been the subjects of the greatest geniuses, and gave us one of the noblest paintings that the world possessed—the Sistine Madonna, He described how he had looked upon the original of that celebrated painting; bow it had affected him, and how it affected everybody who gazed upon it. "In conclusion," he said, "you can test Christianity by its care for the child. When that is growing better it is progressing; when it is not it is standing still or failing. If that time should ever come when less attention is paid to these little ones, it will be the end of the religion that Christ taught. What you see to-night has been going on for thirty-eight years, and I think you ought to regard it as a privilege to get a chance to contribute to its support and encouragement.
Rev. J. A. Rondthaler then addressed the

Rev. J. A. Rondthaler then addressed the audience, briefly asking for contributions for the benefit of the Home. The following amounts were subscribed: E. F. Claypool, J. B. Mansur, Mrs. T. A. Hendricks, P. F. Bryce, R. S. McKee, J. H. Vajen, Mrs. L. A. Wright, Mrs. T. M. Bassett, Kingan & Co., L. S. Ayres, and H. C. Long, \$50 each; J. H. Holliday, J. F. Pratt, Mrs. Chas. Millard, H. P. Wasson, P. W. Coffin, J. M. Butler, Louis Hollweg, Mrs. Henry Coburn, Mrs. E. B. Martindale, Mrs. E. Wulschner, Mrs. Landers, Mrs. A. C. Harris, Mrs. M. J. Burford. Coburn, Mrs. E. B. Landers, Wulschner, Mrs. Landers, Mrs. M. J. Burford. William Mansur, George F. Pfingst, R. H. McCrea, Fred Fahnley, H. Wetzel, Mullaney & Hayes, and Mrs. A. B. Mansur, \$25 each; Dr. Hyde, Mrs. David Macy, J. F. Wallick; Ruth Fletcher, H. H. Fulton, Chas. Mayer's clerk, W. J. Richards and J. A. Lemeke, \$10 each; John Shaw, Howard Cale, Dr. J. E. Cravens, William Scott, Chas. June, J. M. Condit, Geo. T. Sutherland, Albert Gall, Dean Bros., W. H. Bennett, E. C. Atkins, Mrs. Rachel Clarke, Albert Wishard, Alfred Ogle, S. J. Peelle, Dr. Haines, L. C. Butler, Mrs. J. H. McCall, Mrs. McOuat, \$5 each. Some smaller col-

lections were taken also, the whole amounting Several more songs were then rendered by the children, after which Rev. E. J. Gantz made a short and pointed address thanking the audience for their generous offerings and commending the work of the Orphan Asylum in the highest degree. He said that he loved to turn to the terse writings of James, and especially to that passage where it enjoins all to look after the widows and orphans. He thought the present Christian management was training up an army and women for God and and that it was one of the noblest occupations in which anyone could engage. After his address the meeting was adjourned. The especial feature of the evening was the singing of kinder-garten songs by the children. These were taught to them by Miss Lavalette R. Davidson, a young lady who is not a teacher at the asylum, but who did the work as a labor of love. She certainly deserved a great deal of credit for it, and the ladies are very grateful for her assist-

Appreciating the New Company.

A very lively meeting was held at Van Sickle's Hall on Clifford avenue, on Saturday night, of the residents of that neighborhood and Woodruff Place. An organization was perfected to secure the \$6,000 necessary to pipe from the Trust's Peru-street main. An estimate showed that if each resident would advance the amount of one year's gas bill a sufficlent amount would be raised. Committees were appointed to canvass for the purpose. About \$2,500 was pledged by those present. While the meeting was in progress some ons stated that the Citizen's Street-railway Company had begun laying rails for a track out Clifford avenue—the long-prayed-for line. The meeting at once adjourned to the street to verify the statement. There the people found the rails in the gutter, and some one mounting the pile proposed three cheers, which were given with a will. Upon resuming business in the hall the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Whereas. The present new management of the street railroad system of Indianapolis seems disposed to furnish and equip lines in the city to correspond with other first-class cities and to improve the streets used by its tracks, and to pay its full share of taxes, and is willing and has the means to extend its lines in a manner to accommodate the people and develop the city and its suburbs; therefore,

Resolved. That our Council and aldermen are hereby requested to extend such privileges and encouragement as will justify and promote the prepared liberal

ment as will justify and promote the proposed liberal policy and thereby assist in the development of our

Jay Gould on a Trip of Inspection. An elegant private car attached to the through train westward on the Panhandle road last night, at 10:30 o'clock, attracted much attention in the Union Depot. It was that of Jay Gould, the railway magnata. In the car were Mr. Gould, his son Ed, A. L. Hopkins, second vicepresident of the Missouri Pacific railway, and Dr. Munn, Mr. Gould's physician. The only person visible aboard the car was the colored porter, who was on the steps and answered the many questions of the curious. The party, he said, left New York Saturday night, and was on the annual inspection tour of the Gould system of railroads. They expected to go over all the lines and would be absent three weeks. He

one else. The car went west over the Vandalia at 11 o'clock. Taking Jeweiry from a Corpse. Michael McCullough, a natural-gas pipe-calker from Pittsburg, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing rings off a dead woman's fingers. Saturday morning Jesaie Brown, living in the Wingate Block, on East Washington street, died from hemorrhage of the lungs. She lived with McCullough, and her friends say he was present when she died, and remained around her room afterward. Yesterday morning two rings that had been placed on the fingers of the corpse were missed, and as McCullough was the only outsider who had access to the room the charge

said Mr. Gould retired at 9 o'clock, and left word not to be called by nowspaper men or any

of stealing them was preferred against him. The New Union Depot. Fifty men were at work yesterday putting down the flooring under the west half of the new depot shed, which is about completed. The

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Freight Business Improving.

On most Indianapolis lines within the last few days there has been a decided improvement in business. When it is so common to complain of the volume of business moving, it is worth while to run back for a few years and make comparisons. In the week ending May 26, 1888, there were received and forwarded a total of 19,263 cars, of which number 15,041 were loaded. This was an increase last week over the number handled in the preceding week of 1,196 loaded cars. Going back to the corresponding week of 1887, an increase is shown this year of 1,059 loaded cars; comparing the statement with 1886, an increase of but 720 is shown; with an increase of 1.196; so that be seen that there is but little ground for complaint, unless more is expected this year in the way of business than in any former year, and with the poor crops of last year to decrease the volume of business the exhibit of the present period must certainly be gratifying. It must be admitted, however, that the shipments of grain, flour, lumber and live stock eastward are below the average, and here is found the most unfavorable feature of the situation. The demand for the class of freights named in New England. New York, and for export, is disappointingly light, and at present no large improvement is looked for, as May has gone and the last half of the month has shown but little improvement over the first fifteen days. Turning to west-bound business it is found that the volume is considerably heavier than at the corresponding period of 1887; in fact, in excess of any former year. This, naturally, would be the case with the rapid growth of the Southwest, and further quite a respectable per cent. of the business which in years past, for the West, has been going forward by the Northern routes is coming through by the midland routes, making better time than when shipped via Chicago. North-and-south roads are doing nicely, and most of them handling more business than usual at this season of the year. Southward there is quite a movement of grain, flour, provisions and ma-chinery, while northward shipments of produce cut an important figure, and that of pine for Northern manufactories, as well.

Local traffic, the last ten days, has been heavy.

The tonnage is made up of building material,
dry goods, harvesting implements, furniture
and provisions, the movement of grain being light as compared with former years. All lines seem to be strictly adhering to tariff rates, and although competition is sharp the business seems well divided, earnings from local traffic are quite satisfactory. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at In-dianapolis in the week ending May 26, as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1887 and

Name of Road.	Loaded cars, 1888.	Loaded cars, 1887.	Loaded cars, 1886.
L, N. A & C. Air-line L, D. & W L & V.	320	199 326 425	290
C., H. & I L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.) O., L & W. { Eastern	572 439	401 300	402
C., I., St. L. & C. { Lafayette. J., M. & I.	1,752 2,007 715	1,835 1,923 907	1,522 1,625 806
C., St. L. & P. { Columbus Vandalia L & St. L.	1,866	324 1,946	245 1,788
Bee-line	1,750	1,479	1,729
Total movemnt			18,950

The Union Company and the C., H. & I.

The Union Railway Company has issued an order sanctioned by all the proprietary lines. which compose the company, to the effect that, owing to the crowded condition of their tracks and the difficulty of making transfers over them under existing circumstances, "after June first through freights will be received only at the Belt-road junctions of the respective yards. The notice has been sent to all roads centering here, so that no claim can be made that any partiality is shown. The Belt road has been opened over five years for business and was for the first two years maintained by the proprietary times composing the Union Railway Company. Some three years ago the Ohio, Indiana & Western wheeled into line, and has been paying its per cent of the cost of maintaining the property and operating the road without complaint, and their share has been as burdensome as that of any road using the Belt, with but one exception. The Lake Erie & Western, and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago have but little through business, consequently are not much affected by the new order, but on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis will the order fall the heaviest. Since entering into the traffic agreement with the Vandalia, their through business has become large and they have been frequently asked to send this business over the Belt road so as to relieve the Union tracks as far as possible, but they have shown no disposition to do so, hence the order above alluded to is made necessary. One of the officials, however, on Saturday, said no attention would be paid to the order. They would continue to run their through business over the Union tracks, and if connections refused to receive it they would ask the law to help them to force such connections to take it. On the other side, the position is taken that the receiving road has a right to name where it will take such freight, and should the C., H. & D. people take the stand indicated, the troubles between them and the Union Railway Company, which are of no recent origin, will come into the courts in different form than has any the preceding litigation. It is unfortunate for both interests that the questions at issue should not have been settled years ago. The business of the C., H. & D. at this point has now reached such proportions that they can afford to place themselves alongside of the other lessing lines. There are but one or two roads running in here which do more passenger business on the Union tracks than does the C., H. & I.; every one of their through trains hauls two to three coaches, which are transferred to connections on reaching Indianapolis, and by the movement of through freights over the Union tracks their trains are as often delayed as those of any other road, and the new order is issued as much for their benefit as for any other road. All questions at issue between the two companies could be settled in two hours by arbitrators, while if the courts are waited on to make a settlement it may require years.

Personal, Local and State Notes. The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan will today begin the erection of a \$2,000 passenger depot at Goshen.

Commissioner Fink is spending ten days in Louisville among old time friends. Within a few days he will sail for Europe, where he goes for a three months' stay. Current rumor has it that W. S. Alexander,

general traffic manager of the Manitoba line, is about to retire, and General Passenger Agent C.

H. Warren is to be promoted to the position. Within the last twenty days the heads of eleven passenger conductors on the Michigan Central road have tumbled into the basket, some being the oldest conductors on the road. Their places are filled by promoting freight conduct-

Passenger trains will begin running regularly to-day over the Peoria extension of the Lake Erie & Western road. A few changes are made in running time between Peoria and Sandusky, but none on the Indianapolis and Michigan City

W. P. Homan, general manager of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas road, has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1. No reason is assigned for the resignation. This is the cotton belt route, which has been demoralizing rates so much of late.

During the present week a number of magnifi-cent trains will pass through the city en route for St. Louis. The first is billed to pass through to-morrow, carrying Samuel J. Randall and party. The train will consist of a dining car and our vestibule coaches. The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis is

doing a good deal in the way of ballasting with broken stone. It is stated that on this road faster running is done almost daily than on any road in this country, fifty-five miles per hour being a common thing for some of their express The impression prevails in legal and railroad circles that, now that Judge Stevenson Burke

has cleared his skirts of any dishonesty in the Hocking Valley deal, through a decision of the

earned separately. Unbiased parties state that the road is not doing as well for the stockhold-

ers as under the rental lease. Thus far the Erie has not profited much through the differential the trunk lines give it on west-bound business. Its volume of traffic has not increased as a result of this differential.

The fact is that these differentials on either freight or passenger traffic are "illusory," in the end the roads receiving them are losers, as the shippers and the passengers form the opinion, which is usually correct, that there must be some serious disadvantages or the roads would not be allowed a differential.

The quiet condition of things about the city railroad yards on the Sabbath, of late, is a matter over which there is much favorable comment. In the Bee-line and the Panhandle yards nothing is done which can possibly be avoided; in fact, in the afternoon, the switching engines are housed the greater part of the time, and the C., L. St. L. & C. are doing much less than formerly on the Sabbath. It is no longer made a cleaning-up day on several of the Indianapolis lines. There is a growing disposition on the part of railroad officials to decrease Sunday labor, but it has by no means proceeded as far as it should. Railroad officials who object to legislatures having anything to do with the regulation of rates would sanction any action on the part of legislatures looking to bringing about a better observance of the Sabbath. The laws of the New England States regarding the movement of trains on Sunday are working admiraably. In Connecticut the running of trains on Sunday was practically abolished on June 1, 1887, and the railroad men are now the best friends of the movement. The moral, social and physical standard of railroad men will be elevated by doing away with Sunday work as far as possible.

Real Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., May 26, 1888, as furnished by Elliot & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23, Ætna

Lucius B. Swift to Francis L. Golibart,
lot 37 in Bruce Place addition.......
Robt. M. Foster to Stella S. Anderson,
part of lot 4 in Dewey's subdivision of
Murphy & Tinker's corrected addition..
Harry F. Kabie to John J. Garver. part
of lot 7 in square 22......
Nicholas McCarty et al. to Joseph A.
Knoft, lot 212 in McCarty's subdivision of part of outlot 120.....
John Wacker to Philip Abrecht, lot 30 in
Olleman's subdivision of block 8 in
Holmes's Westered addition 1,000.00 3,100.00 2,500.00 300.00 100.00 Wm. R. Harris to Caleb Beck, lot 5 in square 16 in S. A. Fletcher, jr.'s north-400.00

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east addition.
Louisa M. I. Rivers to Walter Rivers,

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Arc and Incandescence

BRUSH ELECTRIC COMPANY. CLEVELAND, OHIO. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS—BY VIRTUE OF AN order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Indiana, in the case of John D. Probst vs. The Indianapolis. Decatur & Springfield Railway Company et al., notice is hereby given to all creditors proving claims against the receivership or the fund in pourt to file their claims with Noble C. Butler, clerk of said court, at Indianapolis, Ind., on or before the 5th day of June. A. D., 1888.

HENRY B. HAMMOND, Receiver.

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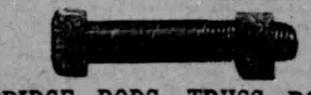
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